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Horsfull & Cameron
FOR PRICES ON
BARBED WIRE
Before purchasing elsewhere.
Cor. Austin & Fourth Sts., Waco, Tex.

WACO DAILY HERALD MINER.

BY BARTOW & CRAVENS.

WACO, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885.

[VOL. XIX.—NUMBER 24.]

PROTECT YOURSELF
AGAINST FIRE BY THE
LEWIS HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
—CALL AT—
Horsfull & Cameron's
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SANGER BROTHERS'

Holiday Goods are all on Exhibit

Come and See Them!

Prices are Lower Than Ever Before.

Presents for Young and Old,

AT SANGER BROTHERS.

OUR FANCY CASES FOR CHRISTMAS presents are cheaper than any in town. We do not intend carrying over anything that we call Holiday Goods, we have put very low figures on them all of close them out.

Christmas and New Year's Goods.

MAS

Dressing Cases

Holiday Presents

Our Plush Cases

We have a large line of Lushette covered satin line cases, we have odor sets, Comb and brush sets, Nut Pick and Nut Cracker sets, Fruit Knife sets, all at prices that everybody can buy, they are Bargains.

Collar and Cuff Boxes and all Kinds of Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

All Sizes, All Styles, All Makes.

We have them from \$5 each, thirty-three per cent. lower than any other house.

ALBUMS! ALBUMS!

We have them in Leather, Plus, Hand Painted, Bronzed with and without stands, at prices that cannot be matched by any other dealer.

Writing Desks, Writing Desks.

These make a good and sensible present for anybody. We have them from \$1.50 to \$10.00 each.

Every Department in Our House

Is offering some useful fancy things for Holiday presents, we can supply you with presents for your mother, father, sister and your brother, sweetheart, wife, or anybody else.

[THIS WEEK] THIS WEEK

IS THE TIME TO BUY.

Before the assortments are broken up to avoid the rush of Christmas week, we will hold everything you buy.

AND OUR SPECIAL DELIVERY

WILL DELIVER THEM IN CHRISTMAS DAY.

SANGER BROS.

JURNEY & BATTLE,

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Wagon-timbers & Plows.

NO. 475, AUSTIN AVENUE.

WACO, TEXAS.

C. C. COOK.

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, WACO, TEX.

Plans, Specifications, Estimates and Bills of Materials

Published for public or private buildings on short notice at low cost. All estimates guaranteed full. Particular attention to ventilation and drainage.

P. O. Address, Lock Box, No. 50, WACO, TEXAS. (Office over A. N. Smith & Co.)

S. A. KILLOUGH

Respectfully asks a continuance of the same so generously given him during the past year.

—Everything you wish in line of—

GROCERIES.

We are stocked and better prepared than ever to supply the trade.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$100,000

SURPLUS \$72,500

THE WACO NATIONAL BANK,

WACO, TEXAS.

Special attention given to Collections. Exchange bought and sold on all parts of the United States and Europe.

W. MANN, President.

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—DEALER IN—

Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Artists' Materials, NO. 136 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, WACO, TEX. PAPER HANGING A SPECIALTY.

I am the only dealer in Waco who has a complete stock of all the best brands of WALL PAPER, and will sell EVERY ONE AT SAME PRICE, no others charge for inferior goods. For Books & Cuts Wall Paper, call on me. Wall Paper made in the United States. Here is stock a full line of Wall Paper.

A. HERZ

THE TOBACCONIST.

HAS A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MEERSCHAUM PIPES, GOLD HEADED CIGARS, BEST IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

THE KINGS' KICK.

The Appropriation Kings Hard at it With the Champions of the People.

Randall Gets a Scorching by a Member From New York, But Hits Back Hard.

"Little Olm" Jumps Into the Ring and Deals Mr. Hancock Some Tough Whacks.

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—A resolution, heretofore offered by Beck was laid before the senate, requesting the president to cause inquiry to be made, and inform the senate, whether any consular officer of the United States has, since 1868, had any interest or received benefit from any national consular or commercial officials of foreign countries.

Allison saw no reason for going so far back as 1868. He said that if this was to be a partisan inquisition and for partisan purposes, it should be inquired into by the senate before being agreed to. Beck replied that if the senator assumed such a thing, and wanted the resolution referred to a partisan committee, the years and ways would be called.

Mr. Ingalls repelled any insinuation that it was to be referred to a partisan committee, and moved its reference to committee on commerce, and it was referred.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Butler, directing the committee on territories to inquire and report by what authority a so-called legislature had been organized in the territory of Dakota, and whether such organization was not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority prejudicial to good order in that territory. Mr. Butler asked immediate consideration of the resolution. Mr. Ingalls objected, and under the rules the resolution lies over one day.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, and agreed to, calling upon the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate a list of claims against the government, disallowed since January 1st, last, with reasons for the disallowance in each case, and copies of all opinions delivered in such cases by officials of the treasury.

The chair laid before the senate a message from the president transmitting the report of the secretary of the interior calling attention to the condition of some of the Cheyenne Indians, and requesting legislative authority for the use of certain funds for their relief. The senate then proceeded to the calendar, the first bill in order being Mr. Hoar's presidential succession bill.

In opening the debate on the succession bill, Mr. Maxey reviewed the history of the five vice-presidents who had died while in office. There had been no president of the senate or of the house since the death of Garfield, and none on the death of Vice-President Hendricks.

The secretary of state, in his (Maxey's) belief, was the proper person to be selected as president of the senate or of the house in case of the death of both the president and vice-president, as his policies would naturally be in accord with that of the majority of the people.

After considerable talk between Beck and Edmunds, the latter, in order to test the feeling of the senate, proposed that the bill be amended to provide for a new election, moved that the clause be stricken out. He added to the objections, stated the further objection, that one of the officers named for succession should die or go out of office during a vacation of the senate, the president would have absolute power to appoint his successor, without confirmation by the senate.

Mr. Edmunds inquired of Mr. Hoar what would happen under the bill in case of temporary inability, as by sickness.

Mr. Hoar replied that it had always been a debated question under the existing law, a question which the judiciary committee had tried to deal with by a bill defining inability under the constitution. The committee had not, in this bill, undertaken to deal with the difficulty.

Mr. Morgan favored the bill as it came from the committee, and strongly opposed the idea that the president of the senate was the proper person to be invested with presidential functions in case of a vacancy. He illustrated some of the inconveniences that might result from that officer becoming president of the United States.

from the senator from Illinois. If the president of the senate were to be acting as president, he would be voting on bills in the senate and vetoing them as president. The officers to be elected from the presidential functions should belong rather to the executive department, and the secretary of state should always be an officer who would have the confidence of the country.

Mr. Teller thought that in case of a vacancy the people would be better satisfied with an election, and he therefore favored the Edmunds amendment.

The senate at this point went into executive session and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

The Death of the Duke.
WASHINGTON, December 16.—On motion of Norwood, of Georgia, the senate bill was passed, removing the political disabilities of Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia.

Among the bills introduced and referred were the following: Better to provide for free unlimited coinage of silver dollars, by Ingalls; to provide for determining the existence and removal of the integrity of the president, by the committee on the judiciary, by Ingalls; to discharge the powers and duties of the president, by the committee on the judiciary, by Ingalls.

The discussion of the proposed revision of the rules was resumed, and House, of Alabama, took the floor with an argument in favor of the general feature of revision, but in opposition to the plan of distributing the work of the appropriation committee. Hancock, member of the committee on rules, presented the reasons which impelled him to agree with the report of the majority. The gentleman who opposed the distribution feature, said that a majority of the house could not be trusted with a chance to get at the public treasury.

They maintained that it was not possible for the speaker, possessed of capacity as he was, and honest as all knew him to be, to select from the gentlemen who had elevated him to the high position he now occupied, committees, which would be kept within the proper limits, the appropriations for carrying on the government. They sought to disguise the argument by declaring that the committee, when organized, would attempt to aggrandize their power, and in illustration of this, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) had prepared a table, showing the large increase of appropriations carried by the harbor and river bill, since that measure has been taken away from the appropriation bill.

This was hardly ingenious, for in the present bill, the appropriations for the harbor and river bill, never been under the jurisdiction of the appropriation committee, as it was always prepared by a commerce committee. But the true reason why the gentleman from Pennsylvania had prepared the table, was to show that the appropriations for the harbor and river bill, since that measure has been taken away from the appropriation bill, never been under the jurisdiction of the appropriation committee, as it was always prepared by a commerce committee.

Mr. Randall inquired whether the experience of the gentleman from New York, as chairman of the committee on appropriations in the forty-first congress, had not taught him that it was impossible to report appropriations bills within thirty days from the time the committee was formed, as frequently estimated by the majority of the people.

Mr. Hancock admitted that this was true, but asserted that any of the bills could be reported within a week from the time the committee was formed. He said: "I put against your remark, your record as chairman of that committee."

Hancock was entirely willing that his record as chairman of that committee should be placed before the house, for certainly as far as the presentment of bills is concerned, the record of that committee will compare favorably with that of any committee, before or since.

Hancock—"I think not."

Hancock—"The gentleman had better content himself with remaining in the field of speculation and thought on that subject."

Randall—"I go to the record."

Hancock—"I grant I did not bring in the bills, early, but could it, it had been desired, I held back the legislative and sundry civil bills until way into January, to force the house to vote on the internal revenue bill."

"A little log rolling," suggested Randall.

tion feature of the report and made a strong argument in its support, disclaiming any purpose to criticize the committee on appropriations, which was composed of men of ability and honesty. Under the present rules the duties of the 60,000,000 people who inhabited the country—so far as those duties were affected by law—were in the hands of fifteen members of this house, and practically virtually subject to their control. The other committee, which the great ways and means committee, were subordinated to the appropriation committee. For instance, the committee on judiciary, formerly so powerful, was a day, but a humble grave in which was buried some of the greatest legal talent in the world. He had been much struck with the statement of a continuation of the committee on the judiciary, which he considered wise legislation. The gentleman had said, he had the power to do this, and had evidenced that power, that his (Wellborn's) committee, which was composed of men ever wisely and fairly exercised, was a power which no man and no set of men should exercise on this floor.

With all respect for the gentleman who was making this power, however, the power of the committee on appropriations, he submitted that such power was not only in antagonism, but utterly subversive of the representative principle. Theirs had been a grand conception—that of a representative democracy. In the realization of this grand conception there existed to-day the American government. A government which was a grand conception for which the past furnished no model and the future would never be able to copy. Other men might vote to continue the power of the appropriations committee, but, for himself, his voice would be raised and his vote cast to subvert rather than to perpetuate the mischievous domination.

Blount, of Georgia, thought the real issue had not been presented in the debate. The proper remedy was to take away from the committee on appropriations the power to put a single legislative appropriation bill in the hands of the committee on appropriations, and then give to the other committees the right to secure action on the important business reported by them. He believed that the committee on appropriations, if it had no power to place legislation upon appropriation bills, could report them at an early day. The explanation of the power exercised by the committee on appropriations, was to be found in the fact that appropriation bills were not reported at an early period in the session. Referring to Mr. Hancock's statement as to withholding the appropriations bills in order to force action upon other measures, he contended that that was true, the distribution of the appropriation bills would extend that time to nine months, and that would be a disaster which would keep a bill in its pocket until the passage of some other measure.

Without concluding the general debate, the house then adjourned until to-morrow.

SALVATION OLEANS.

The Unknown Dead—A Big Nail.
GALVESTON, December 16.—A stranger named Thomas J. Hammock, about forty years of age, was found dead in his room at the Hotel. He was a boarding house, corner of Market and Twenty-seventh streets. Investigation by the coroner demonstrated that death had resulted from an overdose of morphine, which he had taken in his room. Whether the overdose was taken with suicidal intent or by accident is unknown, but circumstances tend to support the latter theory. The body was found in a rooming house last night, and it is thought from his baggage, that he was an itinerant clock-maker.

Delinquent Dead People.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 16.—One hundred colored men, women and children passed through the city yesterday, en route from South Carolina to Arkansas, where they intended to work on the plantations. They had been driven from their homes in South Carolina by high rents caused them to change their location. Hundreds of others are making preparations to leave next spring for points in the western and southern states. They have made no arrangements for employment as they believe work can be had for the asking.

A Madman's Horrid Deed.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., December 16.—Edward Fairburn, while intoxicated last night, during a quarrel with his wife, suddenly grasped their six-month-old child and threw it on the hot kitchen stove. The cries of the mother attracted the attention of an officer, who rescued the babe and arrested Fairburn. The child will die.

ASSASSINS.

A Damnable Socialist Murder Plot Discovered in San Francisco.

The Scheme Was to Assassinate the Governor and Many Prominent Men.

The Leader Captured and Tells His Apocryphal and Very Thin Story.

REVENUE OF SOCIALISM.

A Plot to Assassinate Leading Citizens of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—A most sensational and startling plot for the wholesale assassination of the most prominent men in this city came to light here late last night. Some time ago the Socialistic Revolutionary association was organized. The police kept strict watch on their movements and succeeded in obtaining the minutes of one of their meetings, from which it was discovered that it was the intention of the association to put out of the way about twenty men, including W. T. Coleman, Congressman W. W. Morrow, General J. H. Barnes, Mayor Harritt, United States Judge Lawrence Sawyer, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Governor Stoneman, the principal police officials and several others. The executive committee were to carry out the orders of the association. The committee were also to devise the best mode of accomplishing these ends, and were then engaged when the work was brought to a sudden termination last night by the discovery of the association's headquarters and the arrest of four men found in the rooms; where was also found a complete laboratory for the manufacture of infernal machines. The men were taken to the city prison where they boldly asserted that they were dynamiters, and proposed to get rid of the names of the association, and the names of the men they intended to kill. The prisoners also belonged to the German branch of an anti-coolery league. No charge has been entered against them as yet and further statements are expected.

THE LEADER'S STORY.

The leader of the band of dynamiters arrested last night, is H. Welsman. He is a Bavarian, by birth, and a native of the city of Munich. He was induced to join Corner O'Donnell's anti-coolery league, and finally became president of the German anti-coolery organization.

"My intention," he said, "was merely to aid in enforcing what O'Donnell told us was the law against the Chinese. He told us that the state constitution prohibited Chinese from holding office, and that they were prohibited from holding office in the state. He even showed me the law, and I read it for myself; but he never told me that the supreme court had decided the law unconstitutional. He deceived me, and I was deceived. We had a meeting on the sand-lots on Thanksgiving day, and resolved that we would call on the municipal authorities to either enforce the law or resign. O'Donnell told us that we had a right to do this, and as he always boasted that he was the second highest officer in the city, I supposed he knew, and I believed the municipal authorities would be compelled to order them to leave the city."

"The only thing that troubled me was that O'Donnell was always letting on that the Chinese were supplied with superior arms; that they had armories in Chinatown, and were drilling every night with Winchester rifles, supplied them by Colonel Roe, the Chinese consul. Most of our people, as Welsman told us, had no arms, and I was afraid that when the Chinese were ordered to go they would resist and attack our people, and I resolved to experiment and see if they would. I bought a superior weapon. I commenced my experiments about twelve days ago, and bought some dynamite, and my idea was to make a weapon that would be thrown like a hand grenade. I experimented at different times under the rocks near the Cliff house, but the results were not satisfactory. O'Donnell knew we were experimenting."

Koosher, known as Kowalski, is a Russian Jew, and was driven from that country because of the persecutions of his people by the Russian government. He identified himself with the anti-coolery league, and coming to this city, and the house in which the dynamite was found was occupied by him.

The prisoners have been charged with misdemeanor, for unlawfully storing giant powder. The severest penalty is six months imprisonment and \$1,000 fine.

A Family Cremated, in Michigan.

DETROIT, December 16.—At an early hour this morning, the village of Woodmore, a suburb of this city, was the scene of a terrible tragedy. Men returning home at 2:30 this morning, discovered that a small frame house, belonging to Frank Knox, was on fire, and help was summoned; but before it arrived the house was totally burned. After daylight this morning search was begun for the bodies of the family which was thought to have been in the house at the time of the fire. Knox was found on the

HOLIDAY ATTRACTION.

Reductions for the Holidays

—IN ALL OUR DEPARTMENTS—

From now and during the Holidays, in order to enlarge our daily increasing trade, we will display on Monday morning the handsomest goods for Christmas presents ever exhibited in this market.

WE ARE SHOWING A

Complete line of Plush Fancy Goods in

Toilet Cases, Odor Cases, Clocks, Work Boxes Mirrors, and a Great

MANY NOVELTIES IN THIS LINE.

Our Dress Goods Department

Is well stocked with new and desirable Goods, black and colored Cashmeres, Dress Flutes, Tricorne Jersey cloths and a large variety of German Plaids.

OUR HOISERY & GLOVE DEPTMENT

Is replete with new and substantial Goods. We show a line of finished Ladies' Hose, at 25 cents per pair which cannot be bought anywhere for less than 40c.

OUR LINE OF LADIES' KID AND CASHMERE GLOVES IS IMMENSE.

WE SHOW A SIX BUTTON KID GLOVE FOR \$1.15, WORTH \$1.50.

A full line of Laces, Lace and Swiss Collars, Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Seal Lace Handkerchiefs and large and cheap line of Handkerchiefs from 10c. to \$5.00 apiece.

WE ALSO SHOW A FULL LINE OF TABLE DAMASK

NAPKINS, TOWELS AND CRASHES and at low prices.

We are showing the newest novelties in short Wraps, Russian Circulars in Brocade and plain Ottoman Silk at astonishingly low prices.

Our Cloak Department is doing its share in Big Bargains

We show a good line of Ladies', Misses' and children's Knit Underwear at low prices.

B. HABER

THE OLD CORNER DRUG STORE

Every body should go to the Old Corner Drug Store. We have the best of everything, and at the lowest prices. We are open from 10 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

door in the front room with his wife in his arms, both bodies being burned to a crisp. A few feet away was an unrecognizable mass, supposed to be the remains of the oldest child, a boy three years old. Of the baby, nine months old, there was no trace, and it is supposed its body was completely consumed. From the positions of the bodies, it is thought that Mrs. Knox, who was an invalid, had overturned a lamp, and that they were overcome by the flames before help could reach them.

Massacre of Europeans in Burmah.

RANGOON, December 16.—Eleven Europeans, working for the Bombay and Burmah Trading company, on learning of the rupture between Burmah and the Indian government, tried to reach Manipure, but on the 20th of November were overtaken and murdered by Burmah troops in a steamer belonging to the king and commanded by a palace official named Thandawmone. It is alleged that Tyndeh, the Burmese prime minister, was implicated in the massacre. The people of Rangoon are indignant at Tyndeh's being allowed to retain office. Thandawmone, who is alleged to have returned to Mandalay, where he circulated a report of his own death. His arrest has not yet been attempted by the British authorities.

That Rumored Mormon Uprising.

OMAHA, Neb., December 16.—Ordered from military headquarters, department of the Platte, including the orders of Friday, December 4th, in accordance with which battery D, from Fort Omaha, proceeded to Fort Douglas, at Salt Lake City, and which created great excitement over an expected Mormon uprising. General Beck says the reason the first orders were countermanded is that the authorities are satisfied all danger has passed. Battery D will remain permanently at Fort Douglas to prevent the possibility of any disturbance assuming large proportions.

Marine Arrivals and Departures.

GALVESTON, December 16.—Arrived: Barquet, Ella, from Barbadoes; Sile, from Santos, and Linda Clark, from Demara, all in ballast. Cleared: Steamship Coma, for New York, who was a 5,502 tons of cotton, for Bremen.

Barbed Wire Jumps up.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—The principal barbed wire manufacturers of the United States met here to-day and agreed to advance the price of all grades of their product 1 1/2 per cent. per pound, with schedule of prices to take effect at once and continue in force until January 14th, when it is probable that on that date another advance will be made to meet an anticipated advance in the price of plain wire.

Piles, distal rupture and stricture radically.

Book of particulars 10¢ stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo N. Y.

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CHRISTMAS.

Leading Jewelers of Waco and Hillsboro,

OFFER A DISCOUNT OF 10 per cent. ON THEIR ALREADY REDUCED

Prices, to all CASH BUYERS from this Day to the First of January. COME EARLY TO AVOID THE RUSH

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS. OUR \$35.00 Gold

LADIES, STEM WIND, STEM SET, ELGIN WATCH.

—IS A BARGAIN—

Levinski & Albea

Levinski & Albea

Levinski & Albea

Levinski & Albea